BUSINESS NOTICES.

LEARY & Co., Hatters, and Leaders of Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, throduced the style for the season on Saturday, 15th inst.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS, SPRING FASHION, 1851.—WM. H. Berne & Co. Hatters, 156 Broadway, New-York, will lesue the Spring Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats for 1851, on Saturday, the 1st day of March ensuing. This style has been modeled with the express view of dispensing with the sharp, angular features by which the Hat has been so long characterized, and which have been to long characterized, and which might bear the title of Novelly.

When H. B. & Co. having determined, at this period, to divest the "trally beautiful" in the Art of Hatting, of the missip vell of antiquated prejudice by which it has been so long vell of antiquated prejudice by which it has been so long with Arr's highest models—the human form and "face divine"—in the confident expectation that it will be at once approved and greened with deserved admiration.

In regard to material and workmanship, W. H. B. & Co. In regard to material and workmanship, W. H. B. & Co. have simply to remark, that their sole refunce is upon the well-known character of the Hats manufactured by them, which have established for themselves a reputation that it without precedent, and beyond all comparison.

In connection with the Fashionable Hat, Wm. H. Beebe & Co. would remark that they have prepared, with a view of accemmodating their customers, several different styles, which if preferred with he made to order at any time; since a tyle of Hat particularly adapted to youths who are about changing the Cas for the more manly Hat, all of which their friends and the public are invited to examine and judge of, for themselves.

WM. H. Berens & Co. having completed their wave that Manufacturey offers a respectful livita. GENTLEMEN'S HATS, SPRING FASHION,

for themselves.

WM H BESSE & CO.

P. S. WM H. BESSE & CO.

P. S. WM H. BESSE & CO.

MEALIO'S INVITATION FOR 1851 .- Gentemen are requested to step into his fashionable Hart and Car Store, 416 Broadway, corner of Canal-st and examine the splendid Harts which he has just brought out for the present season, and which are of the newest and most beautiful style and exquisite taste and finish that can be manufactured. In buying his Harts do not neglect to farnish vourself, as soon as possible, with one of his magnificent French Umbrellas, just imported by him for Gentlemens' need.

THE OLD LOVE AND THE NEW .- Discarding the heavy Winter Hata by all gentlemen of taste, and selecting the superb fabrics of the Spring fashlon, may be justly denominated the comedy of the Old Love and the New. Knox's, 128 Fulton-st., is where the scene is laid, and sny one possessing four dollars can assume a character in the piece. Discerning ladividuals who would be known as men of fashlon, patronize Knox.

SPRING FASHION, 1851 .- W. P. DAVID, (successor to Amidon.) 301 Broadway, near Duane-st, is now prepared to furnish the Spring style of Gantiemen's Hats They are the most beautiful and becoming Hats ever introduced. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine the style and judge for themselves. N. B. All tastes suited.

FOLLOW MY LEADER is a very pret-FOLLOW MY LEADER IS A VETY Pretty game for children, but cancely so attractive to "children for a larger growth." Perhaps us is the reason why some "leaders of fashbon" can hardly muster a Corporal's guard of followers. General day in the gards that as regards Hais, the public are not cisposed to be governed by "vermilion edita" of those who claim the right to lead and control the world of fashbon. He gives his customers some credit for tasts; and while he profiers as a splendid model of a symmetrical and highly finished hat his Four. DOLLAR STRING STYLE FOR 1854, he has at hand half a dozen superb modifications of the prevailing mode for the inspection of the public. Fashion can no longer set up an exclusive standard and compel the world to how to it. The independence, long since exercised on every other subject in this country, has been extended to taste, and the public flock where there is a variety of styles, and every suggestion of the fancy can be realized, viz: to Genta's, 214 Broadway, opposite to St. Paul's.

To BUYERS OF HATS .- On Saturday, Much 1, H. COLEMAN, It 9 Nessau-st. commences the Spring campaign, and will offer to the public every variety of style suitable for Spring and Summer wear. His extensive stock includes all the Spring fashions to be found in New-York, as well as the most fashionable of London and Paris, and if anything new should appear either in Europe or here, it can be sure to be found at COLEMAN'S. The stock of which these beautiful hats are composed is of the best kind, and made up by picked workmen under my own inspection.

spection.

In consequence of my economical arrangements, by buying and selling for cash invariably, and attending to my own business, I am evabled to sell the very best bats that can be made for §3 50. The great reputation of my hats, not only in this City and State, but throughout the Union, is the best guarantee that can be given of their superiority over the goods that are made to sell in Broad way. Country dealers will find it greatly to their advantage to inspect for the sale of the sale

KELLOGG'S SPRING FASHION HATS AND Cars.—The public are requested to examine before pur-chasing elsewhere. They will compare advantageously with any offered, for taste, durability or cheapness. One price. 128 Caoni-st. 28f 2t*

HATS FOR THE PEOPLE.—Why is it that the HAT FINISHERS' UNION are so much engrossing the public wind of late, and necoming so generally the topic of conversation? Readily do we reply: Recause the people are tasty and discriminating; because they are competent to detect the truly chaste and beautiful; come quently, as they are constantly coming in contact with the elegant hat of the Union, it is quite natural that they should express their admiration of them to their triends, and at such times are apt to make inquiries into the history of the concern. They thus learn that they have unequaled faculties for manufacturing their goods, and in short they be clifdes for manufacturing their accordanced, and in due principles upon which the Heat of conducted, and in due principles upon which they Heat conducted, and in due principles upon which they Heat conducted, and in due principles upon which they Heat conducted, and in due principles upon which they Heat who were the course become in the conducted of the course become affective for their stricts. String the stricts and \$4. String the conducted of the course become affective for their stricts. String the string th

GENTLEMEN'S SPRING HATS. -- BIRD, corner Pine and Nassau ats —The new style is present to the public as a model of elegance, and of stepering ality of fabric and finish. Particular attention is given the wishes of those who consult their own taste in the selection of a Hat.

BIR1), cor. Pine and Nassau sts.

187 2mTuThFr&Sat

WARNOCKS', Hatters, 275 Broadway, (Irving House) introduce, this day, a new style of Hat for gentlemen's Spring wear, which for symmetry of model and seasonable adaptation, is confidently offered as worthy of universal acceptance.

No place of public resort can compete with Barnum's Museum —The great collection of cu-riculties, the varied and meral dramatic performances, and the delightful music, at this establishment truly astonishes every one. The "Six degrees of crime" will be performed bere again this afternoon. This eventug the "Comedy of Errors" and Betsy Baker. Go and see them

FELLOWS'S MINSTRELS .- The burlesque operas, dancing, solos, &c., as performed by this talented company, should be seen to be appreciated, as the laughta-ble scenes here enacted defy description. The melodies are delightful, and cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

THE VERY LAST CALL.-It is generally known in New-York, Brooklyn and the adjacent towns, that Goldsmire's cheap term in Penmanship closes with this month, but in order to obviate all possibility of misunderstanding, he once more amounces that half-price pupils will only be received up to 10 o'clock this (Friday) evening. All who apply at his rooms, 258 Broadway before that hour, can have their names enrolled, and may take their lessons when they please during the ensuing three months.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS .- The ladies TALE W SPRING DRY GOODS.—The ladies are already purchasing their new Spring dresses, and our fashionable merchants are busy serving them with their various fabrics. HITCHGOCK & LEADEATER, 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-at. have one of the finest assortments of new sites, de laines, bareges, French musius, &c., in the City, while their new mantillas and Canton crape shawis are unequated. In fact, this house always keeps everything in their line that families want or ladies wear, and sell them at reasonable prices.

HOWARD HOTEL, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane. New-York, is now kept by ALBERT CLARK, formerly of the United States Hotel, Boston, and Samuzi. Balley, from Springfield, Mass. The house being much improved, travelers will find it one of the most comfortable and convenient Hotels in the city.

27f 2w

CHEAP FROM AUCTION AND BY RECENT ARRIVALS.—E. H. NEWMAN offers an elegant variety of Needlework Collars, from 2s 6d upward; also, some remarkably cheap Needlework Siecves at 4s, 5s and 6s; also, Embroidered Hdafs at \$1; scolloped do. at s; hemmed attiched do 2s 6d—well worthy attention—sad a beautiful stock of Muslin Trimmings, Bands, Infants' Waists, Trimming Laces, &c.

26f 4t*

Dr Soap and Candles manufactured and for sale by W. HULL'S SON, 108, 110 and 112 Chiff-st., New-York. 20f 19th

We invite the attention of capital-We invite the attention of capitalists and others to the large lot of valuable real estate at auction by Anthony J. Breecker, This Day at 12 o'clock, at
the Merchants' Exchange, consisting of the houses and lots
Nos. 148 and 151 Goerick st; the first-class houses and lots
No. 222 West Fourteenth-st; 25 Troy st., opposite Abingdon-square; 651 Houston st; 13 and 15 Eighth-av; two
elegant houses and lots on Twenty-third-st. 212 feet East
of Second-av; two building lots on Twenty-third-st between Second and Third avenues; two do, on Second-av.
near Twenty-third st; one do, on Twenty-hinth-st, near
Third-av; the large and valuable lot of ground, with the
buildings thereon, on the Southwest correct of Broad and
Bridge sts; the house and lots Nos 283 and 244 West
Seventeenth-st, 582, 534 and 558 Ninth-av; one building lot
on Forty-third st, and a country residence near Hackensack, N. J. Maps of most of the above property can be had
at the section rooms, No. 7 Broad-st.

Hetersing's Dyspersea Ruppers. We

HUTCHING'S DYSPEPSIA BITTERS .- We HUTCHING'S DYSPEPSIA BITTERS.—We seldom recommend a manufactured medicine, belleving that, in most cases, Nature herself perfects a care more quietly and effectually than can be accomplished by the vegetables and minerals of medicine science. But in the matter of dyspepsis, there are chronic features about it, which, very often defy all the efforts of Nature to create a healthy action of the digestive organs, and it not unfrequently happens that the usuads suffer on frequently happens that the usuads suffer on frequently happens that the distribution and its kindred tills. To such, Hercutines's Dyspepsis Bitters are truly a most valuable preparation. It is a tone medicine, giving a healthy action to the stomath, the fiver, and the intestines, and will be found highly serviceable at all seasons, but especially during the Spring or Fall. Dyspepsis can only be cared by a patient persecuence in one course of treatment; and to all those suffering under this sad maisdy we would recommend an application to the depter of Hutchings's Dyspepsis Bitters, [22 Fulton-st.

abmed of ever having been afflicted? Ninety-nine out of every hondred letters i receive, speaking in the most grateful terms of the benefit derived from my Nervous Anidote, conclude by requesting that I will not publish their letters. Thus the world is deprived of knowing what it does, whereas if all who have been benefited and restored to health by it had nobly contributed their experience, the world would now be in possession of the fact that it never falls in restoring to health the most agontzing complaints. Talbor Watts, M. D., 410 Greenwich-st. Depot to Watts's Nervous Antidote, 162 Nassan-st. \$1 per bottle; \$9 per dozen.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists

ADVERTISING DIRECTORY.

RESPECTIVE READS, AS FOLLOWS:

FIRST PAGE. | SECOND PAGE. | THIRD PAGE. |
Special Notices | For Sale and to Let Magnetic Pander. |
Wants, 4c | Dry Goods | Legal Notices. |
Bearding | Pianos | Califernia |
Schools | Coal | For Europe |
New Publications | THIRD PAGE |
Traveling | Traveling |
Manusmente | Insurance | EIGHTH PAGE |
Medical | Pinancial | Amusemente Insurance EIGHTH PAG
Sales by Auction Medical Pinancial
Miscellaneous Water Cure Miscellaneous

TO ADVERTISERS .- THE LARGE CIRCU-LATION of The Tribuse in both city and country, and especially in families, renders it the best possible medium for all those who wish to make their business and want known to the public in the way which will ensure the most prompt and profitable returns.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 28

In Congress-Yesterday.

Several petitions for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law and the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, were presented in the SENATE by Mr. Chase, and laid on the table. The bill for the protection of patentees against importations from Canada was ordered to be engrossed. The Naval Pension Bill, with amendments, and the bill limiting liabilities of ship owners were passed. A joint resolution from the Committee on Military Affairs, directing a sword to be presented to the nearest male relative of Maj. Ringgold, was ordered to be engrossed. The Post Route Bill and the Bill on the Mexican Indemnity, from the House, were

The bill for the aid of Louisiana in reclaiming her overflowed lands, gave rise to a debate on the Public Lands, in which Mr. SEWARD defended the principle of Land Limitation, and that every man who had no land should receive it from the Government. A long discussion ensued on the bill for making grants of Public Lands in California to actual settlers.

The Army Appropriation Bill was discussed at length by the House in Committee of the Whole. A motion to suspend the rules in order to introduce the resolution of the Senate in regard to employing a national vessel for Kossuth was lost.

The Poor of the Cities-Their Removal to the COUNTRY. CONCORD, N. H. Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1851.

To the Editor of The Tribune: The condition of the Working Classes is an ob. ject of general interest; and especially that of the Poor in the large cities demands the attention of the benevolent; and not only should it be talked about, (as is too frequently the case, without any active efforts being put forth tending to the amelioration of the "down-trodden,") but schemes should be at once formed which will in a great measure annihilate that about which we hear so much, and which is so frequently pointed out as one result of Republicanism by those hostile to

Democratic Government. New-York, if the statements of The Tribune are correct-who are idle for want of employment; and, moreover, as it is desirable that all should have an opportunity to labor, it may not be mis spending time to consider for a moment the means which they should take in order to have adequate ced, yet as it is so little heeded or attended to by those interested, I sgain reiterate it, that they should flee to the country, where wages are sulliciently high and the demand for work is so great that (as to female help especially) frequently not without the greatest difficulty work can be ob-

Now it would be advantageous to all, if to the country many of the idle population of the over-grown cities would come; to the hirer, because he could obtain help with less labor; to the work-ingman, who could find abundance of all things requisite for his prosperity and bappiness.

But, according to your theory, Society must be

But, according to your theory, Society must be new-modeled: Property must be amalgamated, and the world turned upside down (or sideways,) before we may expect Health, Comfort and Prosperity among all classes. It is, however, absurd to suppose that the principles which you advocate will be to their utmost extent carried out, at least for a few years to owner and home, in order to for a few years to come; and hence, in order to provide for the present generation, some means must be undertaken other than those of Association. Those who are able and willing to labor, who are virtuous and persons of "principle," would undoubtedly improve their situation by coming to the Country; at least, this would proba-bly be the case with many. But as regards the vicious, the indolent, the drunkard and the libertine, let them remain where they are: "the sooner the world gets rid of such folks the better." We should doubtless come to the radix of these gigantic evils, and endeavor to remedy this; which done, we may expect the world "to move on more regular," and peace and happiness be ore nearly universal.

more nearly universal.

But I have, perhaps, already extended this although brief epistle to too great limits, and hence I will close, premising, however, that if these hasty remarks shall be the means of leading any from the City to the Country, and heace from misery to happiness, I shall be amply rewarded for any anxiety I have had for the "laboring poor."

Respectfully, JUNIUS.

Remarks. Mr. 'Junius,' anything you are likely to do for the Laboring Poor may be "amply rewarded" at even a smaller outlay than that you suggest; and as to your article being extended to "too great limits," an article is always too long when the writer has put into it more than he knows, which happens to be your case. The best point in your article is it brevity.

As to Association, you evidently know nothing of it, and should have taken care to say nothing. Let that pass.

But as to migration from the Cities to the Country, we urge it at proper seasons as earnestly, and perhaps as influentially, as you do; but it is not the cure-all you represent it. We have spent a night each in many of the chief villages of New-England and our own State since Winter set in, and in nearly every one of them were we informed that there were more laborers there than there was work for. How does this agree with your theory ? And we say now, that if the Forty Thousand tolerably efficient laborers of both sexes now out of work in our City were each to be supplied

in anxious quest of employment, a majority of them would run out of money before they found it. In April or May next it will be otherwise, and then we shall urge them to scatter themselves over the Country. Unhappily, however, that will be the very season when there is most work here, so that thousands, finding temporary employment, will be tempted to remain; and the next winter will find them here as helpless and destitute as ever. We shall do our best to drive them off; but, at present, we know that work is dull and the needy suffering for want of it all over the

- Junius' is amazed that more women do not leave the City in quest of employment at Housework in the Country, since (he asserts) there is great want of household help in the Country. We venture to assure him that there would be no such want if those willing to do the work were treated and paid as they ought to be. We believe the average wages of Women at service in the Country is under \$5 per month, though it may be higher in New-England, where the demand for Female Labor in the Factories has enhanced its price. On the whole, we think the average in New-England is not above \$5 per month, while it is less in the Western States. Supposing one has good health and steady work, she will thus receive \$60 for a year's work, out of which she must pay for Clothing and supply all her wants except that of Food. And what is her social position in the estimation of the family she serves and its neighbors? What limitation is there to the hours of each day (Sunday and all) through which she may be called to work? What opportunities are secured to her for mental improvement and rational enjoyment? What prospect is open before her for the summer and autumn of life? We shall not give the answers to these questions, but are very sure that 'Junius,' if he has sisters, would not consider the lot of a servant-girl among strangers (perhaps of different race and faith) one to be greatly delighted in.

-Still, better be a drudge than a drone. There are ten thousand women in this City to whom good places at housework in the country would be a blessing. We will gladly do anything in our power toward helping them to such places, in default of better, and have always done it, contrary to what 'Junius' implies in his fling at · Association.' We never encouraged any one to stand idle because desirable places to work were not at hand. Better work almost anywhere than nowhere. And what is greatly needed is a Central Agency in our City charged with the duty of procuring Labor for all who need it. Such Agency should be so kept that a man any where, by sending here, could find a man or woman suited to any work he might have to do, while a worker applying at the proper desk would be told at once whether there was and the Country, a place to which he might repair with a certainty of finding work suited to his capacity, and at what rates. Such as Agency, thoroughly organized and efficiently conducted, might rescue thousands from misery and add millions to the annual production of our Country. [Ed. Trib.

To Correspondents Generally. 1. Any friend who sees fit to send us information or suggestions which he trusts will be of service to us has our thanks therefor, whether we use his suggestions or not; if he chooses to accompany the same with notice that he will expect a certain sum therefor if used, we shall consider ourselves bound to abide that condition; but in no case can we admit any obligation on our part to pay for articles volunteered without such notice. We wish this rule to he regarded as universal and imperative.

2. It is with great difficulty that we make room in our columns for essays, discussions or speculations of any kind, and matter of this sort has no pecuniary value in our eyes-quite otherwise. The legitimate province of the Daily Journal is that of Narration-of Observation-of Facts .-He who can send us the result of an important Election, the details of a great Fire. Railroad Accident, Steamboat Explosion, Shipwreck, or the like, in advance of all others, renders us a valued service, especially if he gives the facts accurately, succintly and graphically; all such are sure to be published at once: while essays, strictures, comments (even our own) have often to wait weeks, and only a limited amount of them can be published at all.

3. When a friend sends us a report of the doings of some Convention, Meeting. Lecture, or other matter, without intimating that he wishes pay for it, we understand that he does so in part from good will to us, in part from interest in the subject and a desire to commend it to public attention. We print it if we can spare the room, abridge it if we must, or omit it altogether if we have other matter to publish which seems to us likely to interest a greater number of our readers, without understanding that we have given just cause of offense or incurred a pecuniary obligation in either case.

4. Whenever a correspondent chooses to say . Publish this exactly as I write it or not at all,' or 'Send me \$- for this or don't use it,' we shall feel bound to respect the condition: but when none is imposed, we understand that none is implied, and use what is sent at our discretion.

5. When a correspondent wishes an article returned if not used, he must expresswith five dollars, and thereupon to set out | ly say so when he sends it; otherwise we

cannot do it. We receive many communications each day which it is morally impossible that we should publish, and which we cannot preserve and classify so that they may be reclaimed at pleasure. Houseroom is too scarce and costly with us for that. But if any writer chooses to say, "If this is not used, please reinclose it and mail it to - at - Post-Office," we will endeavor in each instance to heed the request.

6. Poems, Tales, Translations, &c., as a general rule, have no pecuniary value to us. Such as have a high order of merit are worth more to the Magazines than to us, and to those we commend their authors who desire to transmute the wealth of their imaginations into current coin. We choose in this department to depend on selections and on the unprompted offerings of those who seek for their productions only wide publicity and not pecuniary reward.

7. We have no wish to engage Traveling Correspondents in Europe, not choosing to deepen the ignorance which already abounds with regard to that Continent. Much study and reflection are requisite to qualify one for instructive observation in foreign lands, and we have found most of the letters sent home by young Americans traveling for pleasure or excitement in Europe of little or no worth.

8. To write on both sides of any paper transmitted to a Daily Journal is the one unbearable nuisance, as it precludes dispatch in transferring the matter to the press. A donkey must write as a donkey. and is not to blame therefor, unless he writes on both sides of his paper. Nothing in human form has a right to be so great a donkey as that. 9. Many an article has supplied us with

a welcome and valuable suggestion when we could not possibly make room for it. Many a one that we would gladly publish is omitted because we cannot. The News of all sorts must go in, for it is that which our subscribers mainly pay for; they only tolerate the great mass of cogitations and criticisms. The public appetite must be heeded, even while laboring to educate and

LAND LIMITATION .- An Anti-Land Limitation Meeting was held by some of the citizens of Milwaukee, Feb. 15, at which Judge D. H. Chandler presided, and a series of Resolutions denying the necessity for a law to limit the land adopted Five or six lawyers addressed the meeting. -Up to the 15th inst. the Land Limitation Bill

of Dr. Wilson had not passed the House, its opponents making strenous efforts to defeat it. The most of the papers throughout the State advocate the measure.

Nor So .- The Boston Commonwealth contra diets the statement that that paper has been sold to Mesers. Damrell, Wright & Bird.

FOR CHAGRES .- The steamer Prometheus, Capt. Miner, sailed for Chagres yesterday afternoon, taking out about one hundred and twenty passengers. On the last trip of this steamer she accomplished the distance of 5.590 miles inside of a unit of a unit of units, making an average of nearly three hundred miles per day. During her voyage she con. sumed but four hundred and fifty tuns of coal.

Loss of SCHR. GEORGE FOWARD.-The schr George Edward, Capt. May, from New-York, bound to Philadelphia, was fallen in with on the 25th inst. sunk near Herford Inlet, between Great and Little Egg Harbor. Capt. May was found lashed to the rigging, life being just extinct. His remains were carried to Cape May for interment by Capt. Brown of the schr. Ringgold. It is feared the crew have met a watery grave, as the yawl boat, the only means of escape, was found fast to the davits by the tackles, and no tidings from them have been received. The G. E. was 300 tuns burden, two years old, cost \$11,000, and was insured in the sum of \$7,000.

VESSEL STRUCK BY LIGHTNING-LOSS OF LIFE. -The brig Shakspere, arrived yesterday morning from Sagua la Grande, on the 21st inst. at 10 A.M when in lat. 39, long. 74, was struck by lightning It struck the fore trysail and passed down the mast. Two of the men, named Hugh Cannon, of Boston, aged 22, and Martin Powers, of St. Johns. N. F. who were in the foretop at the time, in the act of taking in the fore topgallant sail, were also struck. Powers, it is supposed, was struck on the head, as his hat was found with a hole pierced through it. The greater portion of his clothes were found in the top, more or less burned. The body fell overboard. Cannon died in 15 minutes after the accident.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION .- Yesterday the House of Representatives made two more inet fectual attempts to elect a Senator. All the members were present but five. Two of the ab-sentees were Whigs, two Free Soilers, and one an old line Democrat. They were kept away by sickness. The vote was the largest that has yet been given for Senator. Mr. Sumner's vote on each ballot was 193, two less than the number each ballot was 195, two less than the number necessary for a choice. Mr. Winthrop received on the first ballot, 169; on the second, 168—one Whig having voted for George N. Briggs. This was, we believe, the entire Whig strength. It is was, we believe the entire wing strength. It is barely possible that one Whig might have voted for Mr. Phillips. The (3) votes given for Mr. Phil-lips are understood to be cast by "Free Soil Whigs." There was a great crowd in the State House during the balloting, and the most intense interest was manifested in regard to the result. After the second ballot was announced, Mr. Cushing of Newbury, moved to postpone the election for a fortnight, which, after considerable opposition from the leading coalition members, was carried by nine majority. So the election is post-poned for two weeks. [Bost Atlas, Feb. 27. After stating farther that their correspondent

was almost an entire stranger to the Editors, the Atlas concludes with the following, which we publish without endorsing that portion which relates to the inadequacy of the salaries of various public officers:

"Thus much by way of explanation. We shall in conclusion say, that the charges of bribery made sgainst Mr. Webster, founded, as they are, upon the liberality of private friends, is poor, miserable stuff. It is a matter which the public have nothing to do with. As well might Mr. Cobden, and many other statesmen and patriots of England, who have been placed in opulence by the gratuitous liberality of friends, for great public services, be charged with bribery, corruption and treason, as Mr. Webster under the circumstances now involved. The parallels are in principle exactly the same. The only difference is, that in Mr. Cobden's case, he received six times the amount that Mr. Webster is charged with having

"The pay of our Cabinet officers, and Minister to Great Britain, is mean and inadequate. It should, at least, be doubled, in order that the incumbents of the offices may be able to exercise a proper liberality, and at the same time receive a proper reward for services rendered.'

WASHINGTON.

The Charges against Mr. Webster-Another Personal Difficulty Adjusted, &c. &c.

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
The House was astounded last evening (nearly as much as Mr. CLAT was the other day) by a series of charges brought by Judge Alles, of Massachusetts, against Mr. WEBSTER, the question under consideration being an appropriation providing for the second instalment of the Mexican Indemnity. As will be seen the matter was again brought up this morning, when the House instantly became a scene of interse excitement and commotion. There are two charges made by Mr. ALLEN. One is that Mr. WEBSTER made a condition precedent to his acceptance of his present seat in the Cabinet, that certain parties in Boston and New-York should each subscribe \$25,000. The New-York subscription, Mr. ALLEN says, is paid up, but the Bostonians have as yet been unable to raise more than \$19,600 of the stipulated sum.

The other is that Mr. WESSTER has unlawfully made a contract with the house of Baring, Bros. & Co, for the payment of the Mexican indemnity, by which he realises a per centage upon their

heavy profits.

The statements which are relied upon to give color to this charge, are briefly, so far as I can learn: That the contract has been made at a rate which is said to be too high, without giving con-sideration to other proposals; That the business of providing for such payments belongs to the Financial Department of the Government, the Trea nancial Department the Strength and the sury, which has heretofore transacted such business, and which had the direction of the payment of the first installment; That the business of providing for this payment was, for some unexplained cause, transferred to the State Department; That cause, transferred to the State Department; That no contract for the payment of monies should be made until Congress has made the appropriation and waived its right of directing in what manner the payment shall be made; and lastly. That this contract has been unnecessarily made some two years in advance of its being due. This morning, Mr. Ashmun, of Mass., who en-

countered the author of the charges last evening with some personalities, rose in his place and emphatically denied upon authority all of the charges. Great confusion ensued, but Mr. Bayly got the floor after some sparring and proceeded with the regular business. During his speech he took occasion to defend Mr. Webster very warm ly against the assault of Mr. Allen, as did other members of the opposition benches. The votes upon the proposition to place the direction of the indemnity appropriation in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury instead of the Secre-tary of State, show that the House do not believe the charges. Mr. Bayly said the Chairman of Ways and Means in defending Mr. Webster took occasion to say that he was too poor to be liable to the suspicion of ever having defrauded the Government, which was not the case with some other men who had been in office fo the same length of time. For instance, (said Mr. B.) John Quincy Adams—he was in office nearly his whole life-time, and died rich. It seems to be a fashion, (set, I fear, by Mr. Cass in the Senate last Winter,) for a certain class of men south of Mason and Dixon's line, and their friends north of that line, to seize upon every occasion for a fling at John Quincy Adams; and the rela tives of that family, near or remote, do not escape the exhibitions of spite or something worse. And they come from public men who would have shrunk from an encounter on the floor of either House-aside from presses which, when he was living, would not have ventured upon such as saults, for fear of their subscription list. To call such attacks upon the dead, cowardly and con-temptible, is to use language very faintly descrip-tive of the meanness of soul which they indicate in the parties who can make them.

The fact is that Mr. Adams, but for two or three

The fact is that Mr. Adams, but for two or three private commercial speculations, would have died comparatively poor. At any rate, all the money he ever received from the Government, and more than all, was paid out in necessary living expenses, as he received it. The impression Mr. BAYLY intended to create is therefore totally false. Virginia may not like the post-mortem revelations of Mr. Adams's opinions upon Slavery, but it is scarcely in good taste for her statesmen to utter curses over his grave.

Some apprehension was felt last evening in the lobbies of the House, of an unfortunate termina-

lobbies of the House, of an unfortunate terminalobbies of the House, of an unortunate termina-tion of a misunderstanding which occurred be-tween Maj. Halloway of New-York and Gov. OLEVELAND of Connecticut. For a time the dif-ficulty seemed incapable of adjustment, such was had the offensive nature of the language which had the offensive nature of the language which been used. I understand, however, that friends interfered to-day and a meeting has, happily for all parties, been avoided. Pistols and Coffee seem to have been suddenly fashionable since the affair of Messrs. STANLY and INCE.

WOUTER VAN TWILLER.

New-York and Erie Railroad. A CARD - The undersigned, one of the Commit ice appointed by a meeting of the citizens of the County of Rockland, held at the New City on the 12th day of February, irai., to draft the Resolutions and Address adopted by that meeting, observes that the Directors of the New-York that meeting, observes that the Directors of the New-York and Eric Railroad Co, have at this late period (in the Errero of the Sth inst.) attempted an answer to those Resolutions and Address. The undersigned, in behalf of himself and the citizens of Rockiand Co piedges himself to prove that answer false (whether designedly or not, he will not now say) in several important particulars. He therefore requests the citizens of New-York City and the members of the Legislature, whom, more particularly, it is presumed the answer was intended to influence, to suspend all decision on the matters at issue between the County of Rockland and Messrs. Loder, &c. until proofs, fall clear and unequivocal, of the falsehood or errors above alluded to, can be laid before them. And as the preparation for publication of the statistics, affidavits, &c. of which those proofs will consist, require some time, the undersigned (his associates on that Committee being now absent) piedges himself that he and they will furnish them to the public papers before the close of the ensuing week.

Dated Rockiend Co. Ech. 27, 1851.

ne close of the ensuing week.

Dated Rockland Co., Feb. 27, 1851.

C. P. HOFFMAN, of the Committee.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.— Wm. Judson, the The recent "son pres" and dismissal of another of Judson & Co.'s versations suits, is so glaringly a refutation of all the presences of intention "to try a suit under no other subtrivitian Whilem Judson's name, that the public will not fall to see that, after eight years have been allowed to pass without trial on merits, the glaring impadence of this meat unscriptions, irresponsible pretender, it only shows how perfectly desperate he and his associates have become. Every lawyer knows that a verdict of "and pros" is final and conclusive. The suit was originally a "sharp practise" in arresting strangers away from their business, and the residence of the principal witnesses. This same "sharp practise" has been often practised before, against those who refuse to join in awinding the public. The suit just dismissed is one of a number of those vexations suits instituted against the same Company, which Judson and his associates dare not trust to trial, and allowed to be withdrawn or dismissed. In his pretended suit against myself, while he writes his "intentions to try," he knows that demost have been interpreted by himself, to my pleas, to put off trial upon merits. But, in my suit against bm, for trespass, in entering my factory, which he did at midnight, in the absence of all my hands but the watchmen, and to whom he made a false preterase; and, also, my suit against his associate, Goodyear, for mislicous prosecution, for which Goodyear for mainfends procured some case, Goodyear, for manicous prosectation, for which Goodyear, for bonds, and which his "Coursel, fadon," entered himself as security, until called upon to justify in two thousand tive hundred dollars, then procured some other security—all those will indeed be tried, as also another, which the combination fear more than all the rest, viz my suit before the United States Circuit Court, in the New-York District, upon question of interference of a certain reliasted and other patents, standing in Goodyear's name, in fraud of various valid patents owned by me. When these suits are brought to issue, the public will have the proof as to the pretensions of this unscruptions calumnistor.

The following legal gentlemen (Edgars 8 van Winkle, New-York; F. B. Cutting, New-York; R. H. Gillett, New-York; Geo. Griscom, Fullindelphia; C. S. Bradley, Providence; C. T. Loring, Boston; F. C. Loring, Boston; C. W. Loring, Boston; E. Rand, Boston; D. Rand, Boston; D. Rand, Boston; D. Are given written opinions of the illegality of Goodyear's Patent—and no Judge, Jury or lawyer, except Wim, Judson, has over yet produnced it otherwise.

HORACE H. DAY.

FLIGHT OF FUOTILVES .- The Boston Pathfinder of the 27th says, that quite a number of fugitive om bondage, have within a few days fled from 100. In view of this state of things, the Pathfinder suggests that an extra amount of powder be burnt on the next 4th of July—or, if more agreeable, on some future 4th of July—and that a proclamation be issued, enjoining upon all 4th of July orators the absolute necessity of using more gas in de-monstrating the self-evident truth, that "all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Cre ator with certain inalienable rights, am are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'

Notice to a Thier.—The following advertisement lately appeared in a Montreal paper: The person who, by a pardonable absence of mind, took a new light colored silk velvet trimmed Macintosh from the Second Flat of the Ottawa Hotel, is informed that by calling at the same place he can have a very good cape, which belongs to the coat, and is now of no use to the owner.

Tribune's Special Dispatches

The River and Harbor Bill-Cheap Post

age-Post Office Appointments. The River and Harbor bill is in great danger. Report says a caucus of Loco-Foco Senators has decided that it is to be staved off or beaten outright.

The Postage Reduction bill will proba-bly pass by a close vote. The friends of Cheap and Uniform Postage will vote against it as of little value and an obstacle to a thorough reform. The House Committee will report it nearly as it came from the Senate ; the Letter Postage unchanged; Newspapers nearly so, but with a modification in favor of Magazines and Periodicals.

James D. Morrill, formerly of Batavia, has been made Postmaster of Milwaukee. in place of Mr. Tweedy. Knox, Postmaster at Seneca Falls, has been removed to make room for a Lower Law man. More changes contemplated.

> Appointments Confirmed. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 27 - Hoffman, District Judge of Cali-

Henry S. Pendleton of Va. Minister to

Bogota. S. G. Goodrich, of "Peter Parley" mem-

ory, nominated Consul to Paris. WOUTER VON TWILLER

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Pob. 27. FRANCE.

From a statement of the financial condition of the country it appears that the estimated excess of expenses over receipts for the present year is

000 francs. The meeting of the several parliamentary clubs The meeting of the several parliamentary club took place on Tuesday night to consider the quatton of election of the President, Vice-Presidents and Secretary of the Assembly, which is to the place to day. The general feeling was in favor of retaining the present Bureau, but the day of the Conseil delite resolved that in case any of the present Vice-Presidents or Secretary should be rejected, M. Montainbert, DeGrochy, Benguot, Charlemange, and Fiviasny should form a committee to select new candidates in the Government's interests; a later account states that M. Dupin was reflected to the account states that M. Dupin was reclected to the account states that M. Dupin was reelected to the Presidency. The weekly reception of the President of the Republic did not take place on Thursday, as heretofore. In the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday the discussion continued on the proposition to extend from three to ten years the time allowed to French subjects residing in Forting and the contract of their contracts of their eign countries to dispossess themselves of their Slaves. Ultimately the proposition was adopted. A squadron of vessels, commanded by Admiral Montaguis Da Lareque sailed from Brest on the

Montagais Da Lareque sailed from Bross of the 7th inst. Its destination was unknown.

Parts, Thursday Evening—There seems to be a determination to get up a subscription for the President, notwithstanding his wish to the contrary, and several lists have been opened in Paris. The President's horses are about to be sold. Not much doing. Fives opened at 97; closed at 96.89.

COMMERCIAL. Hollingshead, Fetty & Co.'s Circular.

COMMERCIAL.

Hellingshead, Ferty & Co.'s Circular.

Liverroot, Friday, Feb. M.

There was rather more disposition shown to buy Corros at the close of last week, and a slight improvement in prices was established. On Monday we received later sivices from the United States, which appeared too unsatisfactory, and the market immediataly became exceedingly dull, and has continued so ever since. There has been so strong a destre evinced to sell during the last few day, buyers have actually been intimidated, and although somers are admitted to be bare of stock, their purchases have, in consequence, been restricted to the smallest possible extent, there being no inducement to buy more while importers and other holders show such a strong determination to press sales. Prices under such circumstances have given way in American descriptions, to the extent of 124d per pound, making the decline since the close of last year in per pound. L300 bales American, and 300 Surat are taken on speculation, with 320 American and 90 Surat for exporting the control of the control o

market. Shoulders Go. Lard.—Sales of Go tons at an advance of 1s. 6d.

CHESE.—Unaltered and a very little good in market.

CHESE.—Unaltered and a very little good in market.

COFFEE.—No improvement in price or demand, the great

Dutch asles are looked for with great interest, and there is
no new feature to notice; the only demand being for comnon Congo at 13d. to 1s.; two smail parcels of fine Congo
have been taken at 1s. 7d. P. D. No change in either sort.

SOUR.—Fair demand at previous rates.

Ashes—are in limited demand and the sales are about
one hundred and fifty barrels at 29s to 29s 6d and 31s for
Pots.

Naval. Storks—Nothing doing in Turpentine. Sales 1,0,0 barrets American Resin at 3s 3d for common to the for fine. BEESWAX-American is worth £6 17s fid P cwt. Quercutron, Black-Large Sales to arrive made at h

GURGUIRON, BLACK-Large Sales to arrive made at 8 dd Fr cMr.

METALS-Market has showed more activity and prices are well sustained for manufactured from of all kinds. Fig Iron continues quite neglected and the market closes very heavily. Sellers at 42s to 42s 6d for mixed.

TIN PLATES are in improved demand.

TORACCO.—The market is quiet and without change it price.

price.
Oil.—Sales 50 tuns Olive at a reduction of 10s. Small sales Linseed at £4 6s \$\P\$ cwt. Little doing in Cod at \$37. Small sales Southern Whale Oil at £33 \$\pi\$34 per tun, which Is a decline.

Tallow.—American in better request at 36s 9d@38s

The weather has been unusually mild for the season sol without any appearance of cold weather. Salling of the Europa. The Europa sailed shortly after ten P.M. with a fair and fresh wind. The schooner Indus arrived yesterday.

The brig Halifax for Boston sails to-morrow-

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

FIRE. - About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in No. 7, in the range of warehouse occupied by Jackson & Dominick, near the Catharine Ferry. The flames were soon extinguished by the timely ard val and exertions of the Fire Department. The contents of the building consisted of flour and other merci indise on storage, which was somewhat damaged. The whole loss, however, will hardly exceed \$200.

CITY COURT-Before Judge Greenwood, Aldermen Leech and Taylor.—The People vs. Geo. Wilken, for libel.—This case, which has occupied the attention of the Court since Thursday last, was finally concluded yesterday evening, about 7 o'clock, when it was given to the Jury, who, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict acquitting the defendant.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.— Early on Thursday morning a grocery store at the common of Jay at, as Harper's Court was burgisriously entered by forcing east one of the windows. The money-drawer was rifled of it contents, consisting of a few dollars in pennies, which wis all the thieves succeeded in taking with them.

WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS.

Examination .- The first class of the Male Department of District School No. 1 will be examined and give readings and recitations this (Friday) evening at Central Hall. Parents and friends of Education will de good, and no doubt enjoy a pleasant season, by attending such examinations, as they encourage, by their present both teacher and scholar. After the exercises, premiss will be awarded. In reference to the latter, would it so be better (to save the feelings of unsuccessful scholars) before handing the premiums, to diamies the class, and call up those again to whom prizes are to be given? Where the school money is scarce, the prizes, in consequent, few, and the scholars ambitious, many talented childrenecessarily must go without, aithough many of them here expected prizes, and are doubly mortified at the exhibites of their not being fortunate in securing them.

SCHOONER SUNE. - The schooner lying sunk at the south side of Ferry pier, foot of South Ser-enth-st. is to be raised as soon as the derrick can be procured. The water is very deep where she lies. It is an James Leakman, an old vessel, loaded with brick for the Ferry Company, and was knocked against the pler by the force of the tide on coming in.

THE MEREDITH BRIDGE "MURDER."-At the trial of Flanders, Swain and Miss Hackett at Meredith on the 25th, (in the Belknap Court of Common Pleas,) the parties who were arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in killing Edward S. Davis, were discharged for want of evidence.